



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

defrayed out of the private funds; or in cases of the insufficiency of the latter, by the firms individually.

Such assistance not to exceed six weeks.

Art. 27. Extraordinary assistance of the kind specified in Art. 15 is granted by the administrative commission, as it sees fit, to the relations of deceased persons having no claim to a pension; to workmen who are severely injured, but not incapable of working; or to old and infirm workmen not included in the 4th section of Art. 18.

In any case, the funds of the institution cannot be appropriated to workmen in the employment of firms not associated.

Art. 28. The proprietors of associated establishments are consulted and give their advice upon all demands for pensions or extraordinary assistance addressed to the administrative commission of the institution by workmen or their families.

Art. 29. They transmit every three months to the administrative commission of the institution the amount of the sums due to it.

Art. 30. The pensions are paid fortnightly, and, in every possible case, at the mines where the workman or his family are located.

Art. 31. When the funds of the institution permit, the administrative commission appropriates a portion to the building of schools in the vicinity of the principal mines, into which all the children of workmen employed by associated firms are admitted gratuitously.

#### CHAP. IV.

Art. 32. Before the publication of the documents alluded to in Art. 12, the administrative commission give annual notice to the general assembly of associated proprietors, who are convened for that purpose. At the same sitting, one-fourth of the members who retire from the commission are renewed.

Art. 33. Each firm has a vote at the general meeting.

Art. 34. No change can be made in these statutes without calling a special meeting of all the associated companies. This meeting is convened by notices sent to the various establishments, and an advertisement of the same is twice inserted in the provincial journals, by order of the administrative commission.

Any modifications must be adopted by three-fourths of the members present, and the latter must constitute the majority of the associated establishments.

Art. 35. These statutes, with any modifications which may be adopted, will be submitted for the Royal approbation.

The Institution is established this day, 30th Sept., 1841.

---

*Notices of the Commerce of Russia.* Abstracted from a paper by  
A. SŁOWACZYŃSKI.

[*Read before the Statistical Society of London, 21st March, 1842.*]

THE want of protection and favour to commerce in Russia, together with the ignorance which there exists concerning the wants, manufactures, and commerce of other countries, constrains the native Russians, like the Jews in Poland, to petty trading in the towns or on the frontier;

leaving foreign merchants to come to their shores in search of what they may require. Next to the maritime commerce of Russia its overland trade with Asia challenges attention; its great mart being the celebrated annual fair of Nijni Novgorod. But it will be desirable first to describe in brief the commercial body of Russia. The following numerical statements are derived from the official publications of the government, but great allowances must be made for inaccuracies, and for exaggerations arising from double entries, especially in the accounts of the inland trade by canals.

It appears that the body of merchants comprised,—

In 1835.	In 1836.	
695	889	Merchants of the first guild.
1,547	1,874	Traders of the second ditto.
30,999	33,808	Ditto of the third ditto.
..	46	Foreign merchants established in Russia.
7,976	8,345	Warehousemen.
4,992	5,299	Peasants having liberty to trade.
46,209	50,261	{ Being the total number of persons devoted to commerce among a population of 56,000,000.

The merchants of the first guild declared, in 1839, to a capital of 44,550,000 paper roubles; the merchants of the second guild, to 37,480,000 roubles; those of the third, to 270,464,000 roubles; and the foreign merchants, to 2,300,000 roubles; making a total of 354,694,000 roubles.

This statement shows, however, only official amounts, guessed from the number of registered merchants, and in proportion to the tax which they pay into the Treasury: a merchant of the first guild may be considered accordingly as possessing a capital of 50,000 roubles; a merchant of the second 20,000; and a merchant of the third 8,000 roubles. These amounts will be found correct if multiplied by the number of merchants. The merchants, however, are taxed at fixed rates, without relation to the capital which they really possess. Foreign merchants always belong to the first guild, and pay taxes accordingly.

Each guild enjoys particular privileges. The first guild is composed of two classes. Merchants of the first class are permitted to engage in foreign commerce, to become bankers and contractors, and to be owners of ships; they are entitled to certain distinctions, such as appearing at court on grand occasions, wearing a sword, and having four horses to their carriages: they must, however, give precedence to nobles by birth, the military, and public functionaries. The rest of the merchants of the first guild are allowed only two horses to their carriage, and are not permitted to carry a sword or to appear at court; but they possess the other mercantile privileges of foreign commerce, banks, and contracts. Merchants of the second guild may engage in general commerce, and are restricted to the limits of the empire; but they may trade with foreigners in raw materials for manufacture. They are exempt from corporal punishment, except for high treason, and can purchase estates without serfs; being allowed also to have serfs in their manufactories, subject to an express condition; that they are to be always employed in the same manufactory, and not otherwise. Merchants of the third guild are at liberty to engage in retail trade throughout the country, and in wholesale within the limits

of their respective governments. They may be proprietors of taverns, weaving concerns, and barges; they may attend fairs and markets, contract for government works under 12,000 roubles, and rent farms of a like annual value. In other matters they are upon an equality with the generality of citizens, and are not always exempt from corporal punishment.

The following is the established tariff for the three guilds of native merchants :—

Taxes on each Merchant.	Guilds.		
	First.	Second.	Third.
	Paper Roubles.*	Paper Roubles.	Paper Roubles.
To the Imperial Treasury 4 per cent. on the capital for the two first guilds, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the third	2,000	800	200
For the maintenance of roads and inland navigation	200	80	20
Provincial tax	125	50	20
Town ditto	125	50	20
Parish funds	375	150	60
Total per annum	2,825	1,130	320

Foreign merchants residing in Russia pay the taxes of the first guild, but are not considered members of it, unless naturalized by the Senate. It is absolutely necessary for them to be admitted to the first guild by letters patent, before they can become owners of any manufactory.

The value of the imports and exports of recent years is stated as follows :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Roubles.	Roubles.
In 1834	218,093,452	230,429,880
1835	222,766,065	227,724,438
1836	237,251,204	283,748,233
1837	251,757,177	264,485,160
1838	247,715,492	313,525,687
Total for five years	1,177,582,390	1,319,913,398
Per annum	235,516,478	263,982,679

The following statements show that the increase in the imports consists principally in articles of luxury, and especially in wine and spirituous liquors; and that St. Petersburg receives the largest proportion of the whole imports; being in great part luxuries for the capital, which pay for the raw produce exported from the provinces.

\* The bank paper rouble of 100 kopeks, which is the ordinary integer of computation, and the one here used, unless otherwise specified, is worth about 1*l.* 10*s.* French, or 11*d.* English; the silver rouble of 360 kopeks being worth nearly 3*s.* 3*d.*

<i>Imports.</i>			
Articles.	Average from 1827 to 1832, as estimated by M. Schubert.	Average Quantities from 1828 to 1837.	Quantities Returned for 1838.
	Roubles.	Poods.*	
Unrefined Sugar . . . . .	32,000,000	1,455,189	1,534,908
Coffee . . . . .	5,000,000	125,101	101,901
Cotton, raw and spun . . . . .	31,000,000	Raw 160,981	326,707
Cotton Fabrics . . . . .	5,500,000	Spun 528,475	606,667
Linen Cloths . . . . .	..	11,127,480	13,977,561
		829,530	1,459,710
		Roubles.	
Colouring matters . . . . .	20,000,000	13,451,719	19,689,598
		Poods.	
Raw and Spun Silk . . . . .	3,500,000	12,479	11,650
		Roubles.	
Silk Fabrics . . . . .	9,000,000	8,937,560	11,876,068
Woollen Cloths . . . . .	7,500,000	8,758,360	8,882,432
Wine . . . . .	11,000,000	14,190,283	18,569,140
Machines and utensils of all kinds . . . . .	..	1,747,783	4,398,793
Tea . . . . .	5,600,000	..	..
Dried Fruits . . . . .	4,500,000	..	..
Tobacco . . . . .	2,750,000	..	..
Lead . . . . .	1,500,003	..	..
Gold and Silver, entered as imported goods . . . . .	32,000,000	..	26,005,277
<i>Exports.</i>			
Hemp amounts to nearly one-third of the entire Exports; it is exported raw, spun, in cloths and cordage, oil and seed . . . . .	80,000,000	..	..
		Tchetwerts.†	
Flax and Hemp-seed . . . . .	13,500,000	651,510	1,007,484
		Poods.	
Hemp and Flax Oil . . . . .	3,000,000	330,790	92,094
Hemp in the rough . . . . .	26,000,000	2,607,650	3,210,221
Flax . . . . .	..	2,203,646	3,413,712
Cables and Cordages . . . . .	3,000,000	306,922	269,745
		Pieces.	
Canvas for Sails . . . . .	11,500,000	193,312	210,995
		Poods.	
Tallow, doubled since 1805 . . . . .	40,500,000	4,161,548	3,947,949
		Roubles.	
Corn and Flour . . . . .	..	33,876,310	53,048,374
Among other Exports the most important are—			
Skins . . . . .	..	5,260,331	3,555,195
Leather . . . . .	..	4,115,296	2,875,616
		Poods.	
Iron . . . . .	..	1,424,152	1,159,089
Brass . . . . .	..	203,973	1,159,633
Wool . . . . .	..	202,025	363,219
Raw Silk . . . . .	..	64,263	83,915
Wax . . . . .	..	38,089	24,603
Gold and Silver money . . . . .	5,930,700	..	..

\* The pood contains 40 Russian pounds, and is equal to 36lb. 10z. 11dr. avoirdupois.

† The tchetwert is equal to nearly 6 bushels English (5·952), or three-fourths of a quarter; so that 100 tchetwerts make nearly 75 quarters.

The maritime commerce of Russia is concentrated in the Baltic; and the city of St. Petersburg carries on a much larger trade than any other port. The port generally opens in May, and is closed in the middle of November. In 1840, 1,461 merchant vessels entered Cronstadt, its harbour, of which 675 were English, 270 German, 110 Russian, 89 Norwegian and Swedish, 83 Dutch, 75 Danish, 68 French, and 63 American. 1,445 vessels sailed the same year, 736 of which bore the English flag. In 1838, the imports were valued at 188,437,479 roubles; and the exports at 137,525,838 roubles.

Riga, the second port in the empire, exported, in 1837, to the value of 42,519,620 roubles, of which 24,374,982 were to England. Archangel, in the White Sea, has declined in importance; the number of vessels which entered it in the same year being only 373. Odessa, on the Black Sea, has risen rapidly into importance; being the centre of a coasting trade much more extensive than exists in the Baltic; its exports, in 1839, were valued at 23,000,000 roubles; and its imports at 11,000,000.

Inland, the merchants generally transport their goods by water, for it may be said that there are scarcely any other means in existence. The government publish, annually, tables of the inland navigation of the country, and of the value of the products thus conveyed. In 1837 the latter was estimated at 1,109,500,000 roubles, of which 149,000,000 roubles were destined for St. Petersburg, 23,000,000 for Moscow, 22,000,000 for Riga, and 11,000,000 for Archangel: 60,277 barks and rafts were employed: and 1,578 barks, and 778 rafts, containing merchandize valued at 16,378,720 roubles, wintered in the interior.

Nijni Novgorod, the seat of the fair which is the great mart for the central parts of Russia in Europe, and for the Asiatic trade, is 1,139 versts\* from St. Petersburg, and 441 from Moscow.

It is difficult to conceive any scene more animated than its vast assembly from the different nations of western Europe, from the Frozen Ocean, from the frontiers of China, and from India, to the number of perhaps 600,000. The following is the statement recently circulated by authority respecting the fair of 1841. The day of commencement is the 29th of June, and the fair lasts until the end of the following month.

Asiatic products and merchandise are favoured beyond those of Europe by reduced or discriminating duties. The number of contracts entered into at the conclusion of each fair, in 1839, 1840, and 1841, for store-houses in the more preferable localities for the fair of the ensuing year, a portion of the rent of which, as the binding obligation, must be paid beforehand, was as follows:—

1839 . . .	827	1840 . . .	908	1841 . . .	958
------------	-----	------------	-----	------------	-----

*Total Value of Merchandise at the Fair in 1841.*

	Silver Roubles.	Paper Roubles.
For sale . . . . .	50,506,606	or 176,773,121
Sold . . . . .	41,704,236	„ 145,964,826

	Silver Roubles.
Increase in 1841 over 1840 . . .	2,875,249

\* The verst is about two-thirds of an English mile.

*Value of Russian Merchandise at the Fair in 1841.*

Articles.	For Sale.	Sold.
	Silver Roubles.	Silver Roubles.
Cottons . . . . .	7,366,665	5,947,865
Woollens . . . . .	3,448,275	2,620,175
Linens and hempen cloths . . . . .	3,126,736	2,375,736
Silks . . . . .	3,220,489	2,239,789
Furs . . . . .	1,996,273	1,498,273
Hides, leather tanned and manufactured . . . . .	1,043,583	876,083
Produce of mines and forges; iron, copper, hard- wares, jewellery, &c. . . . .	7,600,330	6,450,330
Porcelain, earthenware, glass, and mirrors . . . . .	398,860	336,860
Dried fish, caviar, fish oil, and glue . . . . .	513,778	473,278
Wheat and flour . . . . .	2,850,750	1,645,750
Wines of Russian growth, brandy, hydromel, &c. Sugar from the refiners of St. Petersburg and Archangel (137,000 poods), and other merchan- dise, such as wax candles, potash, soap, tobacco, paper, pens, &c. . . . .	866,786	781,386
	4,730,148	4,516,748
Total Russian produce and manufactures . . . . .	37,132,693	29,762,473

Silver Roubles.

Increase in sales of Russian merchandise in 1841 over 1840 . 2,479,968

*Quantities and Value of Merchandise from China and other parts of Asia, at the Fair in 1841.*

Articles.	Quantities and Value.		Total Value.
CHINA.			
Tea . . . . . Chests	50,000	Silver Roubles. 7,107,500	Silver Roubles.  7,351,475
Ditto, pressed in boards, for the use of the nomade tribes of the South . . . }	5,500	231,825	
Other products, such as silks, cottons, dye stuffs, toys, &c. . . . . }	..	12,150	
Sold, Silver	Roubles	6,921,473	
BOKHARA.			
Raw cotton . . . . . Poods	23,500	..	1,085,557
Cotton yarn . . . . . , ,	39,600	..	
„ „ stuffs (called Bokhara pieces) . .	146,000	..	
Shawls . . . . .	..	121,400	
Turquoises . . . . .	..	48,000	
All sold . . . . .			
PERSIA, ARMENIA, GEORGIA.			
Raw silk, of different qualities Poods	1,975	180,812	709,687
Cotton yarn . . . . . , ,	8,500	..	
Furs, silks, fruits, &c. . . . .	..	..	
Sold, Silver	Roubles	509,187	
		Total . . . .	9,146,719
		Sold . . . .	8,516,217

Quantities of tea before 1839, 38,000 chests—in 1839, 34,000 chests—1840, 50,800 chests.

*Statement of the Value of European and Colonial Merchandise at the Fair in 1841.*

Articles.	For Sale.	Sold.
	Silver Roubles.	Silver Roubles.
Woolens and Stuffs . . . . .	256,455	212,605
Cottons . . . . .	510,830	423,290
Linens, and Hempen goods . . . . .	192,300	180,700
Silks . . . . .	423,130	328,980
Coffee, 7,200 poods . . . . .	100,800	
Divers Merchandise, Oils, Prints, Confi- tures, &c.. . . . .	491,600	392,390
Foreign Wines . . . . .	786,529	662,029
Indigo, 9,180 poods . . . . .	918,000	
Other Drugs . . . . .	547,550	1,225,550
	4,227,194	3,425,544
European and Colonial Merchandise in 1840	Silver Roubles. 4,451,581	Silver Roubles. 3,648,081

*Educational Statistics, 1840-41.* By SEYMOUR TREMENEERE,  
Esq., F.S.S.

THE Appendix, No. 2, attached to the recently published volume of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, comprises the statistics of applications for aid from the Parliamentary grant, which have been considered and determined in the year 1840-41. This document is in a tabular form, but its materials have not been condensed so as to exhibit the results that may be deduced from them. This I have endeavoured to do with such portions as throw light on a few of the more prominent features of the subject.

The sum placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Committee of Council was 30,000*l*. This has given rise to 310 applications, the purport of which was, with but few exceptions, to obtain aid towards the erection of new school buildings, the total estimated cost of which appears to have amounted to 80,932*l*. 17*s*. This exhibits a proposed expenditure of 270 per cent. above the sum offered in aid of that purpose from the public funds; and it may be fairly inferred that a large proportion of this contemplated expenditure has been called into existence by the prospect of such aid.

The total number of children for which accommodation was to be provided in these new school buildings was 56,784, in 282 schools. In 28 cases (the difference between this last number and the total applications) the parties have not stated what number of children they proposed to accommodate. The total income upon which the promoters of these schools reckon for their support may be stated at about 18,250*l*, to be derived from annual subscriptions and donations, annual collections, endowments, school fees, and other sources. Of this sum, 13,420*l*. 8*s*. appears as the amount of revenue which the applicants themselves state they expect to obtain from the above sources. In the case of 68 applications, the expected income is either said to be uncertain, or no answer is given to the query. To these cases I have applied the medium estimate of 2*d*. per week per head for each child for which they propose to